

Langley Air Force Base

Hampton, Virginia

Superfund Program Site Fact Sheet

Type of Facility:	Air Force Federal Facility
Funding:	The Department of Defense Defense State Memorandum of Agreement
Lead Agency:	Air Force

Site Description and History

Langley Air Force Base (LAFB) is a 3,152-acre facility in Hampton, Virginia, and is part of the Hampton Roads metropolitan area in the southern end of the lower Virginia peninsula. The Base is between the northwest and southwest branches of the Back River, a tidal estuary of the Chesapeake Bay. LAFB property was primarily used for agriculture before 1916 when the U. S. Government purchased it for use as an aviation research and development establishment. In 1917, LAFB was officially named and is the oldest continuously active air force base in the United States. The mission of LAFB has changed during its history. To support its various missions, quantities of petroleum, oils, lubricants (POLs), solvents, pesticides, photographic chemicals, and protective coatings have been used. Resultant wastes generated include rinse waters, pesticide containers, silver and other metals. Spillage and/or mismanagement of these substances have resulted in the discovery of 45 separate sites at LAFB that are currently under investigation.

LAFB was listed on the National Priorities List on May 31, 1994.

Current Site Status

Site LF-01 - Abandoned Landfill: This abandoned landfill covers approximately 14.5 acres and is at the northeastern end of 08/26 runway near Willoughby Point on the banks of the Back River. The landfill reportedly was used from 1940 to 1950 for the disposal of construction debris and material dredged from the Back River. The site is now a flat, grass-covered area with surface water frequently accumulating in several shallow depressions. The Air Force installed a cover over the waste in 2005 and is currently developing a record of decision to document the implemented remedy.

Site WP-02 - Abandoned Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP): This site is a former WWTP covering approximately 0.5 acres near Willoughby Point on the banks of the Back River in the northeastern part of the base. The plant operated from 1917 to 1968 as a secondary treatment biological-type facility using trickling filters and discharging to the Back River. The plant was partially demolished between 1968 and 1978, and all that remains is a rectangular concrete structure, probably once used as a filtration tank. A Record of Decision documenting limited soil removal to address ecological risk is currently under review by EPA and VDEQ.

Site SS-03 - Fuel Saturated Area: The site, possibly saturated with fuel, is northeast of the intersection of Nealy Avenue and Andrews Street in the eastern portion of the base.

A possible contamination source is an underground fuel line, used before 1965, and identified as having pinhole leaks. A NFA Decision document has been signed and the site has been closed.

Site SS-04 - Fuel Saturated Area: This fuel saturated area covers approximately 4.5 acres along Nealy Avenue and its intersection with Danforth Avenue. The site includes twenty-four 25,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs). A steel JP-4 fuel pipe transfer line extends through the site, but has not been used since 1990. In 1992, a groundwater extraction and treatment system for fuel contamination was installed, including a series of well-point vacuum extraction recovery wells. A vacuum decanter tank and oil/water separator to remove free fuel was installed, along with an air stripper to treat recovered water. Due to poor recovery of floating fuel, the treatment system was shut off in 1996. This site is closed.

Site LF-05 - Abandoned Landfill: This site is an abandoned 7-acre landfill in the southern portion of the base in the Shellbank area on the banks of the Back River. The landfill was used in the 1930s and 1940s for general disposal. Most of the materials disposed in this site were likely municipal refuse. In addition, drummed waste oil and solvents, lead-based paints, thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and coal burning-derived fly ash may have been deposited at this site as well. Currently, the site is a flat, grass-covered area, and the only evidence of the presence of a former landfill site is the reported settlement under Nealy Avenue. A final remedial design has been completed and a draft remedial action completion report is currently underway. A post-remedy management plan has been prepared and long-term monitoring of groundwater and overall site conditions has been implemented.

Site OT-06 - Abandoned Entomology Site: This site is the location of the abandoned entomology building and the Shellbank sewage treatment plant in the southern portion of the base. The site covers approximately 6.3 acres north of Tides Mill Creek in the Shellbank area bordering the Back River. Pesticides, including DDT, dieldrin, chlordane, lindane, and Malathion, were used in the building. The sewage treatment plant was a secondary, biological facility using trickling filters. A wastewater treatment plant sludge disposal area was also on site. Site operations began in 1943 and the entomology building was demolished in the 1960s. The sewage treatment plant was abandoned in 1968. A ROD for NO Further Action was signed in September of 2000.

Site LF-07 - Abandoned Landfill: This site is an abandoned landfill covering approximately 13 acres east of the north branch of Tides Mill Creek in the southern portion of the base. It was active from 1947 to 1963 as a general landfill. Most of the materials disposed in this site were municipal refuse, but drummed waste oil and solvents, lead-based paints, thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and coal burning-derived fly ash may have been deposited as well. A soil cover has been placed over the landfill and wetlands lost during the installation of the cover have been mitigated on site. A post-remedy management plan has been prepared and long-term monitoring of groundwater and overall site conditions has been implemented.

Site WP-08 - Abandoned WWTP: This site is a former wastewater treatment plant covering approximately 0.7 acres in the northeastern corner of the base. It operated from

1930 to 1962, providing primary treatment to washings/wastewater from the nearby entomology building (OT-25) and discharging to the Back River. It was demolished before 1978. A radar station now occupies the L-shaped lot. The lot is paved with concrete and is underlain with a 3- to 4-foot thick bed of compacted gravel. A no further action record of decision is under review.

Site OT-09 - Abandoned Gas Cylinder Disposal: This site is in the lighter-than-air (LTA) area in the northern portion of the base and is next to the banks of the Back River. The site covers approximately 1.8 acres in the on-base housing area. The site was active until 1935 and reportedly was used to bury hydrogen or helium gas cylinders. A geophysical investigation was conducted at this site. No magnetic anomalies were found that shows the presence of buried cylinders at the site. A No Further Remedial Action Plan (NFRAP) Decision Document was signed for this site in November 1997.

Site LF-10 - Abandoned Landfill, Golf Course: This site is an abandoned 45-acre landfill beneath part of the golf course in the north central portion of the base, on the south bank of Tabbs Creek. The site was initially used as a practice bombing range from 1917 to 1946, resulting in the presence of buried ordnance on the site. The site was used for undocumented refuse disposal from 1953 to 1965. Most of the materials disposed in this site were municipal refuse. However, the materials may have included drummed waste oil and solvents, empty herbicide containers, paints, thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and fly ash from coal burning. A final remedial design has been completed and a remedial action completion report is currently under development.

Site LF-11 - Abandoned Landfill, Tabbs Creek: The site is an abandoned 16.5-acre landfill on the northern bank of Tabbs Creek in the northwestern portion of the base. The landfill operated from 1965 to 1972, accepting undocumented refuse and wastes. Land filling activities extended up to the edge of Tabbs Creek and in some areas construction extended into the marsh bordering the creek. Most of the materials disposed in this site were municipal refuse. These materials may have contained drummed waste oil and solvents, empty herbicide containers, paints, thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, and sanitary wastewater treatment sludge. The remedial action was completed and a final remedial action completion report submitted in 2007.

Site LF-12 - Abandoned Landfill, Munitions Storage Area: The site is an abandoned 16.5 acre landfill north of Tabbs Creek in the northwestern portion of the base near the munitions storage area. The landfill was used from 1972 to 1981 for disposal of undocumented refuse or debris. Most of the materials disposed in this site likely were municipal refuse, but it may contain drummed waste oil and solvents, paints, thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, and construction debris. The northeastern portion of the site is used as a storage area for construction material. A cover has been installed over the landfill and a post-remedy management plan prepared for the site.

Site LF-13 - Abandoned Landfill: This site is an abandoned landfill covering approximately 12 acres west of Gregg Road in the northwestern portion of the base. The landfill was used in the 1950s, and aerial photos show activity more than a 10-year period. The depth of landfill material is unknown, and the site has been re-graded, covered with topsoil, and is currently vegetating. There is no documentation of types of

waste deposited, but possible materials include drummed waste oil and solvents, leadbased paints, paint thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and fly ash from coal burning. Historically significant ruins of a "free school" are on-site. A remedial investigation was completed in September of 2000 and a ROD for No Further Action was signed in September of 2000. This site has been closed.

Site WP-14 - Abandoned Chemical Leach Pit: This site is an abandoned chemical leach pit covering 3.6 acres, in the north-central portion of the base, near the firing-in abutment (Building 1303). The site is next to the taxiway and was used for collection of a wash down and spills associated with loading pesticides onto spray planes (starting in the 1960s). The area was also used in the 1920s as a practice bombing range and several practice bombs have been unearthed in the area. The site is currently covered with grass and is well maintained. A draft Record of Decision is currently under review by EPA and VDEQ.

Site LF-15 - Abandoned Landfill, Willoughby Point: This site is an abandoned landfill covering approximately 3.7 acres in the heavier-than-air (HTA) area in the eastern portion of the base near the banks of the Back River. The site was used between 1937 and 1947 to dispose of old vehicles and construction debris, and may include an old fire truck. All landfill debris was removed in 2004.

Site SS-16 - Fuel Saturated Area: This site is a fuel saturated area covering approximately 0.4 acres east of the intersection of Dodd Boulevard and Thompson Street in the southeastern portion of the base. Fuel was reportedly stored at the site in USTs associated with a former gas station constructed in the 1930s. There is also evidence from an aerial photograph that four Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) of unknown contents were on the site. Photographs also show a railway line and possible drum storage area on the site, both of which were removed before 1937. VDEQ – TRO notified LAFB in September 1996 that no further corrective action would be required. This site has been closed.

Site LF-17 - Abandoned Landfill, LTA Area: This site is an abandoned landfill covering approximately 4.8 acres in the LTA area on the banks of the Northwest Branch of the Back River operated from 1917 to 1945. Most of the materials disposed in this site may have been municipal refuse. However, drummed waste oil and solvents, lead-based paints, paint thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and fly ash from coal burning may have been disposed as well. This site is also the location of the Small Arms Range and Skeet Range and may have lead contamination associated with these activities. A record of decision was concurred upon by VDEQ and signed by the EPA and Air Force in 2007. The remedial design was finalized in 2008.

Site LF-18 - Abandoned Landfill: This site is an abandoned 13-acre landfill found west of the munitions storage area next to the NASA property. Undocumented debris was disposed during the 1930s. Most of the material disposed was likely wood, stumps, and construction debris. NASA may also have deposited unknown material. The site is densely overgrown and marshy in some areas, with evidence of recent dumping of

domestic trash. A cover was installed over the landfill contents. In 2005, post-remedy management plan was developed.

Site SS-19 - Transformer Storage Area: This site covers approximately 3 acres in the west-central portion of the base and is the existing storage area for out-of-service electrical transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Transformers were stored in the open, on a gravel-covered asphalt base before 1979. Transformers are now stored on a concrete pad in Building 1335. In August 1998 a removal action was conducted at site 19. PCB contaminated soils were extracted and disposed. A No Further Action decision document was signed in December of 1998. This site has been closed.

Site LF-22 - Abandoned Landfill, Willoughby Point: This site is an abandoned 7.7-acre landfill at Willoughby Point on the banks of the Back River in the eastern part of the base. This landfill operated in the 1930s, and most of the materials disposed in this site were municipal refuse. However, the materials included drummed waste oil and solvents, lead-based paints, paint thinners, batteries, tires, fabrics, construction debris, sanitary wastewater treatment sludge, and fly ash from coal burning may have been disposed as well. A remedial design should be finalized in 2008.

Site SS-23 - Former Coal Storage Area: This site is a coal storage area used from 1917 to the early 1960s, covering approximately 0.6 acres on the western side of the Mile-Long Building. Formerly, coal was transported to this location by rail, unloaded, and stored inside concrete-walled impoundment. The impoundment has since been demolished, with only part of the concrete floor remaining. An NFRAP Decision Document was signed for this site in November 1997. This site has been closed.

Site SS-24 - Abandoned Waste Oil Storage Area: This site is an abandoned waste oil storage area covering approximately 0.1 acres near a picnic pavilion and parking lot at the southern end of the Munitions Storage Area in the northwestern portion of the base. Waste oils and solvents were collected in 55-gallon drums then emptied into two fiberglass USTs (6,000 and 8,000 gallons) installed in 1972. Material emptied into the tanks included 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, PD-680, zinc chromate primers, polyurethane paints, and phenolic strippers. It is thought that hydraulic fluids, waste oil, JP-4 fuel, engine oil, and other chemicals dumped into the tanks had compromised the tank or piping integrity. As a result, the tanks were pumped out in 1986. Spills also occurred while emptying the 55-gallon drums. Based on the contaminants present and the results of the risk assessment, a removal action was conducted in August 1996. The need for further action at this site is currently being evaluated. This site has been closed.

Site OT-25 - Old Entomology Building: This site is the old entomology building and pesticide/ herbicide storage yard covering approximately 3.5 acres in the LTA area in the northern portion of the base next to the Northwest Branch of the Back River. Entomology operations occurred from 1971 to 1983. Pesticide and herbicide management practices in the building and its surroundings have resulted in contamination of building material, soil, and groundwater near the building. Due to the poor condition of the structure, the site has been identified as a public safety threat by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. A record of decision was concurred upon by VDEQ and signed by the EPA and Air Force in 2007. The remedial design was finalized in 2008.

Site ST-26 - West Apron/Control Tower: This site consists of several fuel-saturated areas near the Control Tower area, found to the south of the main runway. The site was originally identified as Site SS-21 in 1981 and after soil sampling and analysis was conducted, the site was recommended for no further action. Site investigations conducted in 1989 and 90 showed a floating jet fuel plume of approximately 4 acres was present. In addition, surface water and sediment fuel contamination was identified in Brown's Creek. Site SS-21 was closed in 1992 and contamination is being addressed by remediation of Site ST-26. Remedial action is currently underway including recovery trenches for freefloating JP-4 fuel removal and an air stripper for treatment of groundwater. Long term operation of the remediation system followed by long term monitoring is anticipated. This site has been closed.

Site ST-27 - Danforth Fuel Line Leaks: This site includes the underground jet fuel line extending from Site ST-34 to ST-26 in the southern part of the base. The approximately 5,000-foot pipeline was used between 1939 and 1990. Many leaks in the pipeline have resulted in contamination of soil and groundwater. Remedial action began in 1992 and ended in 1994. Remedial action efforts included excavation of pipeline and skimming free JP-4 fuel from trenches/wells and the installation of recovery pumps and trenches. This site has been closed.

Site ST-28 - BX Service Station: This site is a fuel saturated area covering approximately 3 acres at the BX Gas Station on Pine Road in the south-central portion of the base. Leaks in the gas station's USTs resulted in fuel bubbling up into Brown's Creek, a tributary of the Back River. Remedial action is ongoing (began in 1993, to end in 2000), and includes recovery trenches for free-floating gasoline removal, air stripper for treatment of groundwater, and soil vapor extraction. This site has been closed.

Site ST-29 - Abandoned USTs, Building 788: This site covers approximately 0.8 acres in the southeastern portion of the base and consists of a series of eight Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) found under the parking lot next to Building 788. Extensive fill, including gravel, pavement, etc., is present around the tanks. The eight 25,000 gallon tanks were once connected to the jet fuel transfer line but have been out of service for many years. Site contamination may have resulted from leaking. Remedial action (began in 1992 and completed in 1994) included leaving abandoned tanks in place and treating and disposing of contaminated water from tanks to eliminate petroleum contamination according to Virginia UST regulations. This site has been closed.

Site ST-30 - Engine Test Cell: This site is a fuel spill at a jet engine test cell (Building 737) found to the east of the Mile-Long Building on Willoughby Point on the banks of the Back River. Jet engines were tested here until 1989. A leak in the concrete containment chamber resulted in a noticeable sheen on the Back River. Unburned fuel from the floor of the test facility and spillage from the fuel feed tank were recovered in the building's oil/water separator. Interim remedial actions completed in 1989 included rapid response remediation of soil and groundwater contamination using an interceptor trench, French drain, and groundwater pumping to eliminate petroleum contamination. This site has been closed.

Site ST-31 - UST, Fuel Saturated Area: This site consists of a fuel saturated area covering approximately 0.4 acres with a 60,00-gallon concrete UST, which had been

used to store No. 2, No. 4, and No. 6 fuel oils. The concrete UST constructed in 1949 developed cracks and leaked fuel. The UST was drained, relined, and returned to service in 1991. Interim remedial action was completed in 1991 to eliminate petroleum contamination according to Virginia UST regulations by recovering free-floating fuel oil from recovery wells and repairs to the leaking UST. This site has been closed.

Site ST-32 - Abandoned UST, Building 753: This site covers approximately 0.1 acres and includes a fuel saturated area and an abandoned UST near Building 753 in the southeastern portion of the base. The UST is a 60,000 gallon concrete fuel tank buried approximately 11 feet underground and was used from 1949 to 1992 to store No. 2 and No. 4 fuel oils. The site was first identified when a leak was discovered on the side of Building 753. Tank closure began in 1992 and was completed in 1993. The UST was filled with an inert material and all openings were sealed to eliminate future use of the tank. VDEQ – TRO issued a closure letter in July 1996. This site has been closed.

Site ST-33 - Abandoned UST, Building 755: This site includes a fuel saturated area and an abandoned UST covering approximately 0.1 acres in the southeastern portion of the base. The UST, built in 1949, is a 60,000-gallon concrete tank buried approximately 11 feet underground and was used to store No. 2 fuel oil for the steam generation system. Cracks in the tank resulted in leakage and contamination of soil and groundwater. Remedial action began in 1993 and consisted of filling the tank with inert material, sealing all openings, and leaving the UST in place. Long term monitoring is planned for this site. This site has been closed.

Site ST-34 - Fuel Farm, Facility 707: This site is the fuel storage area next to the Back River in the eastern portion of the base. The site consists of six large ASTs. The tanks were built on concrete piers and originally were not covered. Each tank is surrounded by a 5-foot high asphalt-covered earth berm as secondary containment. Investigations to date have not detected any groundwater contamination nor free floating fuel. VDEQ – TRO issued a closure letter in July 1996. This site has been closed.

Site ST-35 - Abandoned Septic Tank, Golf Course Maintenance Building: This site covers approximately 0.4 acres in the west-central portion of the base next to the Golf Course Maintenance Building and consists of an abandoned septic tank. The septic tank had been used in golf course maintenance from an undetermined date until the 1970s. Pesticides and herbicides were reportedly disposed of in the tank. Sites ST-35 and ST-53 are the same site. A Site Inspection addendum was completed and a NFA decision document was signed in February 1999. This site has been closed.

Site OT-38 - Waste Oil and Trash Burn Areas: The site consists of four former waste oil and trash burn pits base wide. No documentation exists on types of material disposed of at the sites, however, based on interviews, waste oils and solvents were burned in the four pits from 1917 to 1960. Site 38-C also was used to burn trash during the winter when landfill operations were difficult. Presently all four sites are covered with grass. Completion of risk assessments is anticipated to provide the basis for further action. In September 1998, a PP was issued identifying the proposed no action for soils at OT-38A and OT-38B. In January 1999 a ROD was finalized. OT-38 C and OT-38 D have been incorporated into LF-17 and LF –07 respectively. Site OT-38A and OT-38B have been closed.

Site OT-40 - Abandoned EOD Training Area, Firing-in Abutment: This site covers approximately 0.6 acres in the north-central portion of the base and consists of an abandoned Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training area near Building 1303. The area was used from the 1940s until the early 1980s for small-scale bombing and machine gun training. It was also part of the former bombing range and several practice bombs have been unearthed. An NFRAP Decision Document was signed for this site during November 1997. This site has been closed.

Site FT-41 Abandoned Fire Training Area: This site is both a former and present fire training area. It covers approximately 0.5 acres and is between Weyland Road and Worley Avenue in the northern part of the base. The former training area was constructed in 1960 and used until about 1984 when the new pit was constructed. During quarterly fire training exercises, conducted occasionally five times a month, 300 to 500 gallons of waste fuel, JP-4, and hydraulic oils were dumped onto the ground, ignited, and then extinguished. The former pit was not constructed to retain or collect unburned fuel. The present training area, which was constructed in 1985, is equipped with an impermeable concrete liner and an oil/water separator. Propane fuel is now used in all exercises. JP-4 fuel was last used at the site in 1992. The site also lies within an area formerly used as a practice bombing range during the 1920s. Runoff from the training pit may have migrated into nearby surface waters and eventually into Tabbs Creek. A draft institutional control implementation plan has been submitted for review.

Site WP-42 - Bethel Manor WWTP: This is the site of a former WWTP in Bethel Manor, the off-base housing complex. The WWTP was a secondary treatment facility treating domestic sewage from the housing complex from the late 1940s to 1968. The plant was also equipped to disinfect final effluent before discharge to surface waters. Since 1968, all sewage is discharged to a POTW. The plant was demolished and no evidence of it remains. The site is no longer owned by the U. S. Air Force. No further actions/investigations are planned pending approval by EPA and VDEQ representatives.

Site ST-48 - Abandoned Fuel Tanks, Bethel Manor Service Station: This site is the former gas station covering approximately 0.1 acres in the Bethel Manor, LAFB's offbase housing complex. The site includes up to eight abandoned USTs, buried beneath a parking lot in front of the fire station and medical clinic. The gas station was in use from 1964 to 1984. There is evidence that illegal dumping of paints, solvents, and waste oils into the UST may have occurred. It is also believed that runoff from the site may migrate, via a storm ditch, to the Big Bethel Reservoir. A remedial investigation was recently conducted at this site and it was determined that further investigation would be conducted under the Remediation Program for VDEQ, Tidewater Regional Office (TRO).

Site ST-49 - Abandoned Fuel Tanks, Building 351: The site consists of two abandoned 10,000 gallon USTs containing diesel fuel beneath an asphalt area north of the aircraft maintenance shop (Building 351) in the south-central portion of the base. The USTs are still in place but are no longer in use. The site is situated immediately next to the active flight apron. VDEQ – TRO issued a closure letter in July 1996, no further action is planned.

Site ST-50 - Abandoned Fuel Tanks, Base Hospital: This site consists of abandoned USTs used to store diesel fuel near the base hospital in the south-central portion of the

base. Three USTs are at the site. One UST was relocated further away from the building and, then, later replaced with a 10,000-gallon tank. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) is currently ongoing. A Decision Document for NFA was signed in March 1996. This site has been closed.

Site OT-51 - Abandoned Electrical Substation, Shellbank Area: This site is an abandoned electrical substation found next to Building 80 at the intersection of Nealy Avenue and Burrell Street in the southern portion of the base. PCB-containing electrical transformers were at the site, but these have been removed. It is believed that transformer oil spillage may have caused PCB contamination detected in base storm sewers in May 1990. A subsequent investigation and sampling for PCBs of storm sewer manholes and sumps in the drainage system in the Shellbank Area detected Arochlor 1260 in several locations including an area around the transformers next to Building 80. A removal action was completed in July 1997 and a ROD for NFA soils was signed in January 1999. This site has been closed.

Site SS-52 - Fuel Saturated Area, Building 1301: This site is a fuel saturated area covering approximately 0.1 acres northwest of the Golf Course Maintenance Building 1301. The site includes one AST, a fuel pump, and a UST that are all used to store gasoline and provide fuel for golf carts and maintenance vehicles. The UST was replaced in 1984 when it was determined to have leaks. The area was formerly used as a bombing practice range in the 1920s and practice bombs have been unearthed on the site. Two UST's were removed in February 1998. VDEQ – TRO issued a NFA letter in June 1998. This site has been closed.

Site OT-55 - Civil Engineering Yard: This site consists of underground petroleum contamination on approximately 2.5 acres on the edge of the Back River in the southeastern part of the base. The area was used for storage of vehicles and various materials. An area of liquid filled pits can be seen found close to the riverbank in aerial photographs taken in 1959 and 1960. From the early 1950s to 1960, the area was progressively expanded by dumping fill material into the Back River in front of a seaplane hanger. A removal action was completed in 1992 to excavate, dispose of, and backfill approximately 740 cubic yards of petroleum and PCB-contaminated soil. This site has been closed.

Site OT-56 - Base wide Silver Contamination in Storm Sewers: This site is the base wide storm sewer system consisting of 53 miles of sewer. The system was built up from 1917. It is now believed to only handle storm water. There is evidence of backflow into the system during storm events. Periodically elevated levels of silver are detected in the storm and sanitary outfall. A Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit was modified to include a compliance schedule to investigate the cause(s) of silver contamination. A draft ROD has been submitted to EPA and VDEQ.

Site SS-61 - Old Civil Engineering Paint Shop/Marina: This site is the former location of the Civil Engineering Paint Shop in the southeastern part of the base. It consists of a fenced-in gravel area used for paint and paint thinner storage and as a staging area to mix paints and clean equipment. The paint shop was in operation from the 1950s to early 1991. A UST at the adjacent marina leaked gasoline thought to have spread into the site soil. The UST and some surrounding contaminated soil were removed in 1993. The

facility is now used for the administration of the LAFB Yacht Club. A remedial investigation and feasibility study was completed in spring 1998 and a PP was issued in November 1998 recommending institutional controls and ground water monitoring as the preferred alternative. A ROD was signed in September of 2000.

Site SS-63 – Back River: This site includes sediments that are adjacent to the other IRP sites at LAFB. Of primary importance are the sediments from the storm sewer outfalls from site OT-56. A PA/SI report was completed in 1999 and a feasibility study was completed in 2006. A record of decision is under development.

Site OT-64 – Basewide Groundwater: The site includes all groundwater under LAFB. It was established as a separate site in 1998. An FFS and monitoring plan are scheduled for 1999. An additional round of groundwater monitoring was conducted in 2001. Interim actions have been taken at parcels showing VOC or TPH contamination. The remaining parcels are being evaluated and a comprehensive background data set is under development.

Community Relations

VDEQ representatives attend Restoration Advisory Board meetings and conduct site visits. In May 1994, LAFB completed the Community Relations Plan. In February 1997, the Community Relations Plan was revised to incorporate more recent information.

VDEQ Representative	Information Repository
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